UAW Parley Will Weigh Long-Term Pacts

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, March 24.—The heads of the CIO United Automobile Workers today asked the union's convention to authorize no more action in the current dispute with the auto companies than a threat to refuse to sign long-term contracts in 1955 if satisfactory terms are not reached now. The issue is expected to bring the sharpest controversy on the floor of the convention—likely on Thursday—in view of many resolutions adopted by the locals calling for the immediate abrogation of the five-year pact that has two more years to run, and bargaining for a wage raise.

A part of the recommended economic program adopted this morning set as the union's next major objective, when 1955 negotiations come around, the guaranteed annual wage.

The delegates gave unanimous approval to the annual wage demand, but there was no visible hopefulness upon it among the 2,200 delegates.

There was a much livelier spirit in the debate over a resolution introduced by the Reuther administration denouncing the demand for a 30-hour week for 40 hours pay, alleging it is "engineered and directed" by the Communists and the Daily Worker.

The resolution which "rejects and repudiates" the demand, while passed on the strength of the administration's machine, nevertheless evoked much protest and an opposition hand-vote of several hundred delegates.

"UNFORTUNATE"

The protest against the administration tactic of describing advocates of the 30-hour week as "communists" or "fellow travelers" was so strong that secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey found it necessary to say it was "unfortunately toned," and Reuther followed with a speech in defense of the leadership.

The fire of the administration was mainly aimed at Ford Local 600, which has been a prominent advocate of the 30-hour week, especially during a period of mass unemployment in the industry.

The resolution, declaring the 30-hour week demand is "in the service of the Kremlin," and in contradiction to the guaranteed annual wage demand, directs the union to carry on an educational campaign "on the political sources of the demand for the 30-hour week.

Martin Greenberg, Local 626, Bristol, Conn., said he "resents" that "anyone who speaks on these topics," including the 30-hour week, is called "a Communist, fellow traveler or a disrupter." He noted that his local went on record for the demand, as did the General Motors sub-council of his area. He recalled that Reuther himself spoke loudly of the demand in the 1944-45 period.

Greenberg also noted that the union had on the day before amended the constitution to enable the general executive board to step into a local that acquits a member holding office of the charge of communism, and try and convict him on its own action.

"Am I to gather from that," he

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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Mayor Shows He's Set to OK Dewey Wage Gouges

By MICHAEL SINGER

The Board of Estimate yesterday moved to accept the higher fare transit authority plan, and set April 7 for Mayor Impellitteri's budget message, which is expected to include virtually all of Gov. Dewey's $173,000,000 tax gouge. The Mayor by law is bound to submit the City's expense budget by April 1, but a week's extension was granted to adjust the bi-partisan package.

The Board, meeting for the second day in executive session, heatedly discussed City Council President Rudolph Halley's "economy program".

Halley, who has voted aganist the transit authority proposal, which would raise fares from 15 to an eventual 40 cents, submitted as an alternative a $47,000,000 detailed program to eliminate what he calls "waste" in all city agencies. This sum is in addition to his proposed $27,000,000 savings in the city's transit system.

Halley, a candidate for mayor, insisted he was not proposing to curtail health, hospital, welfare, school, or sanitation services, but to remove the drone and the political payroll padding.

A RUTHLESS PLAN

Examination of Halley's 12 page report, however, reveals it is nothing more than a proposal of vicious cutbacks in sorely needed services, and includes ruthless speed-ups and lay-offs for city employes. Some of his worst suggestions are:

In the transit system:

- "Waste in administration of sick leave" ($1,100,000), which means depriving city employes of their legitimate right to treat and recuperate from illness.
- "Excess emergency crews" (Layoffs and firings).
- "Excess manpower in subways" ($1,350,000—abolition of jobs.)
- "Inefficient shop operations in subways." ($1,140,000—speed-up.)
- "Elimination of duplication by elimination of city-owned lines" ($7,000,000—mass firings of transit workers.)

In the Department of Hospitals:

"Extension of service only to those in need, and emergency cases ($2,900,000—would deprive most workers of city hospital service).

"Reduce patient stay by better laboratory processes" ($2,000,000—would force patients to be discharged before they are fully recovered)."

A provision titled "Payroll System" provides for the payment of city employes every two weeks instead of every week. It also proposes that half of the city workers be paid on one Friday and the other half on the following Friday. Experience in private industries, (railroads for example) has shown that such bi-weekly pay days force many to take high-interest loans between pay days.

The section on the sanitation department provides for:

mean layoffs, speedup and dirtier

"Elimination of certain section headquarters, motorizing foremen, increased use of mechanical sweeping, increased use of sweeping on alternate sides of street. . . ." Proposing to save $880,000 in this department, Halley's plan would mean layoffs, speedup and dirties streets.

From a highly reliable source it was learned that some labor leaders, CIO and AFL, were considering a demand on all employers and industries with whom they have contracts for a review of the present wage scale. Pressure from unionists who see the City-State gouge plan as meaning wage cuts of 156 to 400 million dollars a year, has forced some top labor leaders to map a possible city-wide drive for new wage increases.

Mayor Impellitteri said yesterday he was asking the Board of Estimate to approve his demands

(Continued on Page 6)

'WORKER' BUILDS SOLIDARITY, SAY ELECTRICAL UNIONISTS

New York rank and file electrical, distributive and office workers are stepping up their Worker circulation campaign activities.

In statements to the Daily Worker yesterday, they expressed confidence they would hit their goals by April 15.

"Electrical workers in Manhattan have entered The Worker and Daily Worker circulation campaign with enthusiasm and a desire to see the papers widely read in the electrical shops," one statement declared. "We feel that the papers have been of great help in maintaining progressive trade union policies in the electronics industry. They have been a force for molding unity of Negro and white workers in the shops, a unity which has been the mainstay in the recent fights with the electronics manufacturers.

"Electrical workers have turned in some 40 subs for The Worker, and will continue until we have 100 or more.

"As for the Daily Worker, we feel it should be read by chairmen, stewards and active unionists every day, and our aim is to see that the Daily is available every day in the shops."

A meeting of rank and file distributive and office workers active in the campaign resulted in pledges of 113 Worker subs to come in by this week-end. This will bring these groups to 40 percent of their goal of 700. It will also give them the momentum, they believe, to carry them over the top by April 15.

"With such attacks on the workers' standards as that of the Dewey and Eisenhower Administrations, and with the growing demand and need for an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting to settle differences peacefully, The Worker is needed more than ever in our shops and offices," the meeting declared in its statement to the paper.

Outside New York, subs came in yesterday from Eastern Pennsylvania, New England, several parts of New Jersey, Buffalo. A Worker sub from Pittsburgh brought that city within 3 subs of its Worker goal. It has gone above its target in Daily Worker subs.

With only three weeks of the campaign left, however, a big step-up in activity everywhere is necessary if we are to come even close to goals nationally.

FBI Files on Bohlen Given Two Senators

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles laid before two Senators today "everything" he has received from the FBI on Charles E. Bohlen, Ambassador-designate to the USSR, a State Department spokesman said.

The two were Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) and John J. Sparkman (D-Ala).

In a letter to chairman Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) of the Foreign Relations Committee, Dulles today offered to give designated committee members access to "the FBI summary report," on condition that the contents would not be made public and that this would not be construed as "a precedent."

NEW THINKING ON PEACE

An Editorial

NEW THINKING on America's foreign policy is raising its head in the ranks of American labor.

We feel that the CIO auto union's passage of a resolution urging Eisenhower accept Soviet Premier Malenkov's proposition for peaceful negotiations is a sign of such a change in thinking.

The resolution, backed by CIO president Walter Reuther, quotes Malenkov's now-famous statement that there are no troublesome or difficult issues between the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union that cannot be negotiated peacefully.

Copies of the auto union's resolution were sent to President Eisenhower, all members of Congress, to the United Nations and to Washington's diplomatic representatives in the UN.

A similar view with regard to Korea was expressed editorially in the latest issue of the AFL Butcher Workmen's monthly paper. This union paper urges that Washington accept China's propositions expressed by her foreign minister Chou en Lai, for a cease-fire in Korea with the POW issue to be negotiated later.

Now here we have a growing trend in the labor movement critical of the Big Business foreign policy being carried out by the Eisenhower Administration in its refusal to call a Korea cease-fire and negotiate an American-Soviet modus vivendi in the post-war world.

While Eisenhower's agent, Lodge, showers his contempt on the Soviet proposals for peaceful co-existence of capitalist America and socialist USSR, while Lodge heaps hatred and abuse on the proposal for a cease-fire, sections

(Continued on Page 5)

Tomorrow: Memorial Meeting to Stalin

ROCKLAND PALACE CASINO
155 ST. AND EIGHTH AVE.

Cease-Fire Is the Only Sensible Course, Says AFL Butchers Union

Cease-fire is the only sensible solution to the Korean war, says an editorial in the latest issue of The Butcher Workman, organ of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

The editorial follows:

"Like most people, we perhaps don't know too much except what we read in the newspapers. We are somewhat leary about quoting Chinese proverbs any more because someone would surely associate us with Chinese Reds. When, however, AP dispatches from the war zone gives us 'zany' information, most of us have the feeling that it might be true.

"Well, Chou En-Lai is the Premier of Red China. We can all agree on the man and the title. The AP, in a bulletin, advises that the good or bad premier is, now ready for an 'immediate cease-fire order in Korea.'

"We suppose that 'cease-fire' still means 'stop shootin'.' In a war, if somebody doesn't stop shootin' the shootin' goes on forever. All matters in controversy could be settled, according to Chou, while the soldiers on both sides rest on their guns, just twiddling their thumbs.

"This may sound like a lot of nonsense to many but it sounds like a lot of horse sense to us. We proposed this same settlement of the Korean situation more than two years ago. We hope that Premier Chou did not read about it because we really never want to pass information to the enemy, even on such a small issue as peace.

"That this nation wants peace can best be realized in that a lot of us believe that President Eisenhower won the presidency on his promise to do something about Korea. If Chou En-Lai wants to stop the shootin', then we are cranially cracked if we don't do something about it. If peace would cause a slump in business we can only say that nothing would please us better than to see a sign tacked on every bullet factory throughout the world reading 'CLOSED FOREVER'."

Introduces Bill In California to Ban Union Shop

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 24.—(FP)—Assemblyman Harold K. Levering, author of California's loyalty oath act, is rewriting the series of bills he has introduced in the 1953 legistature to conform to the Virginia law, recently upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. The bills would prohibit the closed shop and "any action to force workers to join a union."

State Senator Harold T. Johnson has softened up his adult education bill, to which numerous labor and civic organizations are objecting on grounds it would ruin the state's adult education system. Johnson's revised measure will now permit classes within prisons, but only if the Correction Department pays for them. It removes the restriction on attendance of persons under 21 and permits state support for educational courses in health and homemaking. Most of the obnoxious provisions of the bill, however, such as restriction of classes to school buildings, still remain.

The California Medical Association is opposing state Sen. Hugh M. Burns' bill to raise hospital benefits under unemployment insurance to $15 a day and permit 15 instead of 12 days in the hospital. The CMA complained the bill is "a foot in the door toward socialized medicine."

Washington Parley Opens Drive for New Immigration Law

WASHINGTON, March 24 (FP). — From hundreds of delegates who attended the annual conference of the civil liberties clearing house here, calls went to all parts of the country yesterday for everyone interested in America to join the fight for a new immigration law to replace the hated McCarran-Walter Act.

Philip B. Perlman, former U. S. solicitor-general who was chairman of the Presidential commission which recommended complete rewriting of the act passed over President Truman's veto last year, issued the original call to action. It was taken up by the scores of civil rights organizations represented at the second day session which closed Friday.

"Some of you may wonder, as I did, when I began to study the act, why such an enactment could command more than two-thirds votes in both branches of Congress," Perlman said. "To those who objected to new and harsher penalties and restrictions on top of those already in the law, the reply was made that the McCarran-Walter Act extended and liberalized the provisions. It was also argued this was a codification of existing laws.

"The McCarran-Walter Act is a fraud and a sham," Perlman continued, dmonstrating that it neither codified nor liberalized former laws but imposed new restrictions on immigration and endangered the well-being of millions.

"It is incumbent upon all interested organizations," he said, "to help President Eisenhower redeem his commitment to the American people to advocate a complete revision of the McCarran-Walter Act."

A new bill along the lines recommended by the Presidential commission, Perlman said, is being drafted "by a group of eminent and distinguished scholars."

HAIL HIGH COURT DECISION ON MICHIGAN TRUCKS ACT

DETROIT, March 24.—A victory was chalked up for the hundreds of people and their organizations who have demanded its repeal when the McCarthy-like Trucks Act was sent back by the U. S. Supreme Court to the State Courts for a constitutional test.

Recently the U. S. Supreme Court by a 7 to 2 unsigned decision ordered the Federal District Court here to vacate its previous action declaring the Trucks Act was constitutional. The test of the obvious unconstitutionality of the police state measure was made by the Communist Party of Michigan and its executive secretary William Albertson. Albertson is now standing trial in Pittsburgh on a Smith Act frameup.

Representing the Communist Party are Ernest Goodman and former State Senator Joseph Brown, Negro attorney.

The State Committee of the Communist Party said:

"The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the McCarthy like Trucks Act sets aside the Federal District Court decision upholding this law. This justifies the position of thousands of Michigan citizens, the labor movement and the Negro people who questioned and challenged the constitutionality of the law.

"Now the fight must continue to win its complete nullification through increased protests by the people and further court action."

State Representative Trucks this last week was hastily seeking together with another Republican cohort, State Attorney General Millard, to patch up the act through amending it in order to prepare it for new tests.

There now exists a Michigan Committee to Repeal the Trucks Act made up of membrs of several hundred labor, civic, church, Negro organizations. It includes the leadership of AFL, and CIO.

Kill Korean POW in Yonchon

PUSAN, Korea, March 23.—A Korean prisoner of war was shot and killed by a guard in the dispensary of the Yonchon Island prison camp, it was announced today by the UN Prisoner of War Command.

Dinner May 2 To Weinstock on 50th Birthday

The 50th birthday of Louis Weinstock, one of the 13 framup victims in the recent New York Smith Act trial, will be celebrated with a dinner party at St. Nicholas Arena, Saturday, May 2, it was announced yesterday by the Trade Union Committee to Defend Louis Weinstock. Co-chairman of the Committee are Morris Schwartz, president of AFL Painters Local 905, and Alex Sirota, manager of CIO Furniture Workers Local 140.

Weinstock former secretary-treasurer of AFL Painters District Council 9, has been a leading trade union figure for more than a quarter of a century. Proceeds of the affair will go to the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and the Citizens Eemrgency Defense Committee.

Tickets may be obtained from the Weinstock Dinner Committee, 80 E. 11th St., Room 535.

THE BATTLE AGAINST McCARTHYISM

Lie Detectors and the Bohlen Incident

This is the first of a series of articles on the new resistance to McCarthyism. They will appear daily.

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By MILTON HOWARD

I

WITH GLOWING PRIDE, the New York Times' Washington chief, Arthur Krock, boasted that by refusing to withdraw the nomination of Charles Bohlen as envoy to Moscow, President Eisenhower had proved that he, and not the Wisconsin fuehrer Joe McCarthy was "boss" in Washington.

The fracas around the reactionary Bohlen arose from the fact that Bohlen had been FDR's interpreter at Yalta and would not shout out that the Yalta Pact had been a "betrayal" of the U. S. This is what McCarthy and McCarran had demanded of him.

McCarthy yells for lie-detecting machines. Bohlen grovels, Dulles explains, and Eisenhower hides in the White House and hopes that McCarthy will be satisfied with what is in the now all-powerful "loyalty files."

The squabble reveals the sordid goal of the McCarran-McCarthy cabal. They want to make it official that the Roosevelt policy of American-Soviet cooperation against German Hitlerism was a "betrayal" of the United States.

The White House would love to please them.

But there is the matter of objective reality to contend with. A major factor in that reality is peace desires of the people. Another factor is the fact that Britain signed the Yalta agreement and the British people would recognize at once what a repudiation of it would mean—prelude to an attack on the USSR.

The Tokyo militarists have warned also that if the Yalta-Potsdam pacts are cancelled then maybe they would like their former Pacific colonial empire back from the U. S. Army and Navy. And there is the enormous, though not too well understood fact, that the peace camp is stronger militarily than the warmongering firebrands who show their desperation by the lunacy of their proposals.

But it is a commentary on

McCARTHY

the battle for democracy in the United States that while five months ago it was a question as to whether Eisenhower would elect the Wisconsin fascist by endorsing him (he did so gladly). it is now a question as to who is "boss."

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IN THESE "FAMILY quarrels" among the top GOP reactionaries, who have differences on how to apply their war policies to which they all cling as their sole desperate hope "for survival" the country glimpses that it is not fully decided as to how they can proceed. Despite their wishes, they are not able to keep the lid down on the basic social forces that come to the surface of events and headlines.

The top Washington leadership shows by these "family quarrels" that all is not well in the execution of their basic line, which is to foment the spreading of the Korean war, to smash up the hateful necessity of debating with the Soviet Union on the floor of the UN and, above all, to proceed more rapidly with the wiping out of the American Constitution as an obstacle to their plans.

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THEY FIND themselves facing a worrisome lag in the application of the "European army," as the inevitable commerical rivalries among the "free world" allies make their way to the surface. There is also the growing official realization that it is one thing to plot an all-Asia war wth Korea as the springboard, and it is another matter—both politically and militarily—to carry it out. Not even the annual orgy of a 70 billion dollar armaments spending can hide the growing problem of "overproduction" in the face of dwindling markets.

The ruling circles in Washington, therefore, as the giant financial oligarchies mave in directly and personally to take over the reins of the state, are faced with another question—with all these growing difficulties in enforcing their anti-national policies, can they actually afford to permit democracy to continue in the U. S.?

Can they afford to allow the U. S. Constitution to remain the legal structure of rule, with its unmistakably revolutionary—democratic "defects" written into the Bill of Rights and the various legal protections against arbitrary arrest? We will discuss this tomorrow.

(To Be Continued)

Inside 'Project X'—III

The Interlocking Spy Directorate

(By a Special Correspondent)

"THE AMERICAN SPY system, although still in its infancy, is robust and growing. . . . The American cloak-and-dagger men [are] now working noiselessly and invisibly throughout the world. . . ."

A quotation from the Czechoslovak complaint in the UN concerning American espionage-sabotage operations? Not at all. These are the words of an AP dispatch in the New York Times of Oct. 30, 1939, reporting on the first achievements of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Director of this outfit today and chief spy master for the Eisenhower Administration is Allen W. Dulles. With his appointment, the big business moguls in Washington have established the kind of interlocking directorate so dear to their hearts. John Foster Dulles is Secretary of State, his kid brother heads the CIA, and former CIA chief Gen. Walter Bedell Smith has been moved to the State Department as Undersecretary.

The directorship of the CIA is more than a political plum, and Allen Dulles has not just been discovered by the Eisenhower Administration. Reportedly he was to be recommended for the job whether the Republicans or the Democrats won the 1952 election.

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LIKE HIS FORMER BOSS, Gen. Smith, Dulles was previously a Democraitc appointee, although he played an active role in the Dewey presidential campaign of 1948. The same year he was called by Truman to head a special committee to survey the U. S. intelligence system. He became a full-timer in the CIA in November, 1950, and its deputy director in August, 1951. Before joining the CIA, he chaired the executive committee of the espionage center for emigres; the National Committee for a Free Europe.

To the Eisenhower administration, Allen Dulles was a natural as a leading executive of its "liberation" policy. For Dulles, intelligence was never merely information-gathering, but active interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In fact, he was already plotting "liberation" 10 years ago—not just the liberation of Europe from fascism.

At that time he was European director of the Office of Strategic Services with headquarters in Switzerland. He apparently qualified for the post as a partner in the Wall Street law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell and a director of the J. H. Schroeder Banking Corp., both with direct connections to Nazi Germany.

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REALIZING that the Soviet Union would liberate the countries of Eastern Europe and that powerful Communist Parties would arise, Dulles began to spin the web that has been uncovered bit by bit in the Rajk and other trials in the people's democracies during the last few years. A hint of his activities is contained in "To the Bitter End," the memoirs of Hans B. Gisevius, a German intelligence agent who worked with Dulles from 1943 on.

"Dulles was the first intelligence officer who had the

(Continued on Page 6)

Four French Notables Ask Rosenberg Clemency

Four leading legal, political and military figures of France have urged clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who face death on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Statements were made by Andre Mornet, Chief Government Attorney of France; Gilbert de Chambrun, deputy to the National Assembly, a descendant of Lafayette and an honorary citizen of the United States; General Le Petit, a leader of the French Forces of Resistance at the time of Liberation, and General Le Corguille.

"I have a very painful impression, a lingering doubt, about the testimony in the Rosenberg case," said Mornet, who presided at the trial of Marshal Petain. "The inequality of the treatment of the defendants in this case disturbs me greatly because it seems that a brother confessed and sent his sister to the death house in order to escape with a light sentence.

"This is a drama that transcends all frontiers. It is taking place in a country whose influence is so important to our history, and whose love for the rights of man is akin to our own."

De Chambrun wrote: "I express to you my solidarity with the noble action you have taken. I hope from the bottom of my heart that Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg will obtain clemency, a clemency which is desired by the majority of public opinion in all countries."

General Le Petit, citing doubts raised in the Rosenberg case by prominent Americans, declared: "I join all the men and women who believe in justice and human dignity to ask the President and the Supreme Court of the United States to honor the great people and themselves by granting to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg the grace that the world calls for with its fervent and ardent voice."

In his plea for clemency, General Le Gorguille said: "It is with very great sadness that we are shown once again that a great friendly nation for which we have always had a loyal understanding and high esteem, finds itself today, by a mistake of its government, enmeshed in a great miscarriage of justice of the most inhuman kind."

Flaxer Found Guilty: Guarded Union Members

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Abram Flaxer, of New York, president of the United Public Workers, today was convicted of "contempt of Congress" on a charging of failing to supply his union membership list to Senate investigators Oct. 5, 1951.

FLAXER

A jury of seven women and five men deliberated only 20 minutes.

Federal Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews took under advisement defense motions to set aside the verdict, and Flaxer remained free under $1,000 bond.

Judge Matthews gave defense attorney Vito Marcantonio until March 31 to file a memorandum on the acquittal motion.

Flaxer was convicted on two counts of contempt, one dealing with his failure to produce names and addresses of Federal employes who belong to his union, the other relating to a list of state, county, and municipal workers.

McCarthy Assailed As a 'Book Burner'

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, March 24.—James Allen, Marxist author, told Sen. Joseph McCarthy in a crowded televised subcommittee hearing today that the Wisconsin witchhunter was using his anti-Communist inquisition "to burn books and stop their distribution."

ALLEN

McCarthy said he called Allen before his permanent subcommittee on investigations because a copy of Allen's book, "World Monopoly and Peace," was reported in the U.S. Information Service Library in Bombay, India.

Allen's book is one of the 85,000 books said to be on the shelves of 150 overseas U.S. libraries, now being probed by the McCarthy committee.

Stung by Allen's charge of "book-burning," Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill), a committee member, made a heated denial. He admitted the committee conceived the overseas project library project as an instrument in the cold war, part of a program costing $86,000,000.

"When we are going to fight a war, when we are trying through these libraries to explain our way of life," Dirksen declared, "then they buy books on the Communist solution. That is, indeed, too much."

But most of the questions asked Allen by McCarthy and the other committee members had nothing to do with the library project and Allen's book.

Allen evoked the Fifth Amendment, refusing to state whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party. He refused to identify several persons in a list of names read by committee counsel Roy M. Cohn.

Allen was questioned about the Korean war.

Q. Do you feel our war in Ko-

(Continued on Page 6)

NAACP Backs Doctor Framed In Trenton Case

Support of Dr. J. Minor Sullivan, Trenton physician under indictment on a charge of perjury for testimony given in the retrial of the Trenton Six, has been affirmed by the national office and the New Jersey State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. U. S. Wiggins, president of the New Jersey NAACP, and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said here that the Association will give to Dr. Sullivan all possible assistance in combating the indictment returned against him by the Mercer County grand jury.

The Bellicose Col. Reilly Talks a Little More Shyly

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Col. James E. Reilly may have said, "If Malenkov does anything more, I'm going to jump out the window," but he was alluding only to changes in government organization or posts in the Soviet Union, Col. Reilly stated yesterday.

The window-jumping quote was attributed to the Air Force colonel in a wire service story on the "industrial college" opened in the Hotel Astor Monday by six Army, Navy and Air Force officers for a two-week period.

Asked just why Malenkov's assumption of the premiership presented such a headache to him, Col. Reilly said he meant only that it entailed the physical work of having his charts redone to show the changes in government posts.

"It has nothing to do with Malenkov's statement that anything could be achieved by peaceful negotiation?" he was asked.

No, he replied, he said nothing about policy to the press and wouldn't in advance of his two-hour lecture on the Soviet Union at 2 p.m. Thursday, April 2.

He asked to see the story, which also reported that Col. Reilly had to rewrite his lecture almost daily every time the Communists "open their mouths," and that the businessmen-scholars were learning that despite pronouncements of peace from the Kremlin the armed forces were "clinging to their theory" that the Communist "goal" was war.

"Did I say anything like that, that I was going to jump out the window if Malenkov did anything more?" he asked one of the reporters present.

"Well, something like that," said the reporter.

"But it was all in connection with the extra work I had to go to in changing the charts," Col. Reilly said. "First Stalin died, then Malenkov took his place. Then, after I got everything again, the jackass comes out with another announcement and I have to change everything again."

"What jackass?" another reporter asked, and the Colonel said breezily, "Malenkov."

In the next breath he was worrying. "It just goes to show you should be careful about what you say."

British-USSR Parley on Air Disputes Accepted by Churchill

LONDON, March 24.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill agreed today to a Soviet proposal for a meeting between Soviet and British representatives to prevent further air incidents over Germany. The suggestion had been made by Gen. Vassily I. Chuikov, Soviet commander in Germany, following the shooting down of a British bomber over East Germany with a loss of seven British lives.

Churchill told the House of Commons that Britain would accept the Soviet proposal for the conference.

Bomber Invaded Siberia, Says USSR

MOSCOW, March 24.—The Soviet government, in a note handed to the U. S. Government last Sunday night, charged that "in accordance with verified data, it was established that an American bomber of the B-29 type violated, at 11:57 a.m. local time March 15, the district of Cape Krestovoi of the USSR state frontier," it was made known here today.

The Soviet note charged that the American plane penetrated up to 11 miles inland and flew over some 40 miles of Soviet territory. It protested against violations of a "clearly premeditated character" and called on the U. S. to prevent any such future incidents.

The bomber, said the Soviet note, twice violated Siberian territory and opened fire first.

(The note identified the American plane as a B-29 bomber type. The RB-50 involved is a modified version of the B-29).

The note was in answer to a U. S. note which claimed a Soviet MIG had fired on an American bomber 25 miles off the Kamchatka coastline.

Last Friday, on the Senate floor in Washington, Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) attacked what he

(Continued on Page 6)

World of Labor

by George Morris

Pro-Peace Stand Breaks Through in Auto Union

THE FOREIGN POLICY resolution of the United Automobile workers convention, prepared by the Reuther administration's resolutions committee, is not the crass pro-war foreign policy stand taken at the 1951 convention in Cleveland and followed by the leaders of the UAW until now. It also differs on the same basic grounds, from the foreign policy resolution adopted less than four months ago in the convention of the CIO, which was also pretty much under Reuther's control.

In judging the new resolution, we must, of course, separate the substance from the mass of words in which it is embedded, and not necessarily view the difference by the amount of anti-Soviet and red-baiting language in it, (although there is less of the latter in the new resolution). The language, in general is more sober in contrast to the hysterical language used in previous resolutions when the UAW beat the war drums for the policy of a "friendly" administration.

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THE BASIC and new content of this convention's resolution is PRO-PEACE. After some of the unusual phrases reaffirming opposition to "Communist imperialism," the resolution says. "But the road to peace must be kept open" and "we must not allow ourselves to be stampeded by reactionary isolationists or by trigger-happy Senators. . . ."

The resolution quotes Malenkov's speech before the Supreme Soviet in which he said "there is not a dispute or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means." It would be too much to expect a Reuther resolution to express confidence in a declaration by a Soviet spokesman, but, contrary to the general line inspired by the State's Department's "psychological warfare" department, the resolution says the meaning of the proposal can be only "determined by sitting down with the leaders of the Kremlin and talking concrete cases."

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HERE IS how the resolution argues for its position:

"Through long experience organized labor has demonstrated that negotiations at the bargaining table can become a satisfactory alternative for a contest of economic power when both sides prefer peace to war. Negotiation is not appeasement, neither in collective bargaining nor in international relations. Signing a good contract rather than in calling a strike is not to sell out, but to advance, the cause of the workers.

"Out of our experience we recognize there are two kinds of solution for the tension which grips the world today. We know that unless we find a way to talk it out, we shall be forced eventually to shoot it out, with tragic consequences which no man dares to contemplate.

"Lasting peace has never been and never will be, won for the people of the world by war, but some day an enduring peace may be achieved through the long and patient process of negotiating settlements of international differences."

The resolution is still cautious in characterizing the foreign policy "in new hands," but it declares itself against the movement to scrap the Yalta and Potsdam treaties.

The resolution also denounces the McArthurites and "the reckless military adventurers" who want a new offensive in Korea," and the "enlisting of the corrupt and discredited leadership of Chiang Kai-shek "for a war that would have America bogged down for years in the vast mainland of China" in a "hopeless" attempt to put him in power. There is also criticism of Dulles for some of his policies since he took office.

In these days when he poison-spreaders are shouting that it is up to the USSR to demonstrate in "deeds," the resolution of the UAW notes the policy of racism, oppression and collaboration with fascists on the part of the U. S. and says "the people of the world judge us not by what we say, but by what we do."

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I KNOW, of course, that it hard to take much of what the Reuther forces put into a resolution at its face value. Reuther personally is known for his passionate hatred of the Soviet Union. He seldom delivers a speech without slandering the USSR or its leaders. This has been no less true in this convention.

It is also true that one can place what's good in the resolution against much of the old stuff that is still retained and show an inconsistency and contradictions that put the sincerity of its authors under serious doubt.

But I think it is far more important to see the changed conditions that force Reuther and his associates to adjust their line.

This is the first time the Reuther people stated formally they are for peace negotiations. The resolution is obviously a closer reflection of the sentiments among the 1,350,000 members of the UAW than of what Reuther personally would like it to make it.

The political relations in the country have changed some since the new administration took over. Reuther finds it difficult to impress his members with war drums in face of the clear-cut recent statements of Stalin, and of Malenkov's immediately after Stalin's death—and especially to do so with so open on anti-labor administration in Washington.

The resolution is not just Reuther's resolution. It is the policy statement of the country's largest union and, notwithstanding Reuther's speeches, it unquestionably reflects (despite the confusion that is mixed into it) a developing trend among the workers for peace just as we have seen it reflected, in even more vigorous form, in "Labor" weekly of the million railroad workers.

Plan Guatemalan Peace Congress

GUATEMALA CITY, March 24. (ALN).—Guatemalan trade and peasant unions will jointly sponsor a national peace congress, it was announced here. The date will be fixed following the return from Europe of General Confederation of Labor delegates to the Vienna Peace Congress.

Automatic Blast Furnace in China

PEKING, March 24 (ALN).—China's first automatic blast furnace, biggest as well as most modern in the country, turned out its first heat of pig iron March 11. The equipment was supplied by the Soviet Union.

on the record

by Michael Singer

RUN-OUT—Labor and tenants have marked Manhattan Republican Sen. MacNeil Mitchel for special concentration at the next election . . . the West Side legislator after promising to press an amendment to bar the 15 percent rent increase in houses where violations exist, reneged at the last minute . . . he also voted for the payroll tax.

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STRAIGHT TALK—Sen. Fred G. Moritt of Brooklyn blasted both Dewey and Impellitteri in state-city fiscal debates . . . the Democrat charged the mayor with "default" and linked Impellitteri and ex-Mayor O'Dwyer to the Dewey "team." . . . "What we demand is a mayor who fights, fights, fights!" Moritt cried. "We're fed up with smiles and silence." His barbs so unnerved legislators of both parties that Majority Leader Arthur Wicks and Brooklyn Democrat Sen. Friedman joined to block this exposure of bipartisan shenanigans.

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REWARD—Sam Rabin, Queens Republican, who spearheaded the Assembly floor fight to pass the rent gouge bill, isn't too worried about holler from his constituents . . . he's slated for a judgeship . . . but he's in trouble if the deal falls through and he has to run for office again . . . rumor has it that he'll try, in that case, for Sen. Seymour Halpern's seat. . . . Halpern will seek Rep. Latham's post . . . and Latham would get a federal judgeship. . . .

• • •

BURNING-UP—Gov. Dewey blew a fuse when the love-letter to Joe (King) Ryan written in 1950 got front-page attention . . . (1) it exposed his own deals with the waterfront dictators . . . (2) it ripped the mask off his own State Crime Commission which knew about the letter but kept it covered . . . (3) it spikes a lot of election dynamite he expected to use against Tammany in mayoralty campaign.

• • •

"REFORM"—Every bill to curb backroom machine politicians and end electoral stranglehold of two-party bosses went down the legislative drain this session. . . . Bob Blaikie's Assemblyman Daniel Kelly of Manhattan' 7 A.D. introduced most of them . . . but he got nowhere. . . .

• • •

IN LEFT FIELD—Lt. Gov. Frank C. Moore, once considered Dewey's ace has been relegated to the outer pastures on the governor's team. . . . Dewey's isn't missing a chance to snub or rough up the man who hoped to take over on the second floor.

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TRAVIA TRAVESTIES—East New York Assemblyman Anthony Travia told Assembly he'll introduce new "special" legislation in 1954 aimed at curbing Labor Party and progressive independent election activity. . . . He still can't get over the 1947 blow which knocked him out of the Legislature and put an ALP'er in his place.

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REPORT TO READERS DEPT.—Daily Worker stories on rent and fare conspiracy got a lot of attention in Legislature. . . . Demos (some openly, some privately) admitted paper was the "only one" that really got to the "guts" of the issue. . . . Republican leader said he was glad "paper hasn't got a bigger circulation"—how about making him eat those words!

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DAMN THE DAMS—That's view of legislators who backed Ostrander Amendment to bar building dams and regulating rivers in Black Panther forest preserve area upstate . . . CIO and AFL after much hedging opposed the Amendment . . . behind this debate was desire of millionaire sportsmen who own huge private hunting grounds and fishing delights to "save" their retreats . . . they used the phony "conservation" angle to befuddle issue. . . . Sen. Lehman was for Amendment but most Demos against it. . . . State Demos Chief Balch—a big fishing tackle manufacturer—was right "in the middle" . . . he didn't want to offend labor but there's lots of business in fishing . . . so he went to Florida.

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HOUSING—In wee hours of closing Senate session a vital bill for tenants was adopted 42-7 . . . it makes slum-owner violations an "offense" instead of a "misdemeanor" and stops landlords from endless postponements of court action through optional right to switch hearings from Magistrate's Court to Special Sessions where delay on penalties lasted for months, even years . . . bill was direct result of tragic Bedford Ave. fire last summer which killed seven persons. . . . Assemblyman Louis De Salvio's bill which provided jail terms for landlords like Mrs. Bessie Honig of Bedford Ave. fire-trap, however, was killed in Rules Committee. . . . Of 7 who opposed Senate bill some were big property owners, others represented landlords . . . and all were Democrats. . . . Classic example of how property rights and profits take priority over principle and program . . . incidentally, in the whole debate the word "tenant" was heard FOUR times!

Harry Pollitt Describes Rallies in Britain for Rosenberg Clemency

British workers are constantly demonstrating before the American Embassy in London on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the British Communist Party, tells of the overseas struggles to save the lives of the innocent young couple in the following letter from London to his friend Steve Nelson.

Pollitt addressed the letter to the Allegheny County Prison in Pittsburgh. Before the message arrived here Nelson had won his release on bail after serving eight months of his 20-year sentence.

Pollitt's letter follows:

"Dear Steve: Many thanks for yours of the 11th, and I have passed your greetings on to all the comrades. Glad to know you are in such powerful and optimistic mood, and I can assure you we are doing everything possible in relation to campaigning to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

"Despite the dreadful weather we have had in London in particular, our comrades have tirelessly besieged the American Embassy with poster parades. There have been meeting after meeting, and a resolution protesting against the sentence on the Rosenbergs was adopted at a demonstration on Sunday, Feb. 15, attended by 10,500 people. We shall keep this campaign up as long as it is necessary.

"I am sure you will be pleased to know that we held our annual demonstration for the Daily Worker on Sunday, 15th, in the great Harrington Arena. 10,500 people were present and the demonstration was of a most enthusiastic character. The French Party sent Comrade Florimonte as its speaker to the demonstration, and his speech created a verg big effect.

"It is very good indeed of you to send me the cuttings, which I read with very great interest.

"I am speaking with Gallacher in Glasgow next week, and from there I go down to Southampton. I am also in Manchester this coming weekend—so we do get out and about.

"By the way, Pat Devine took the collection at the Daily Worker demonstration, and as you know, he is an expert at this kind of thing and secured 950 pounds, which, in view of the shortage of money in this country at the present time, is truly magnificent. . . ."

Cite Bias Stand of Prosecuting U. S. Attorney in Texas

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has again urged the Department of Justice not to consider appointment of John Lee Smith, an overt opponent of the right of Negro citizens to vote, as a United States Attorney in Texas.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, submitted to Deputy Attorney-General William P. Rogers a series of anti-Negro quotes from speeches made by Smith when he was running for Governor of Texas in 1946. The documentary evidence on the white supremacy attitudes of the Texan was assembled by the southwest regional office of the NAACP.

The following are several of the quotes:

Prairie Hill, Tex., July 18, 1946: Smith proposed "to keep the Democratic Party of Texas for whites only" and criticized the Democratic Committee of Texas for having "persuaded Negroes to pay their polltaxes and invited them into the councils of the party."

Longview, Tex., July 24, 1946: The candidate pledged that if elected Governor he would "return the party to conservative white leadership."

Temple, Tex., July 24, 1946: Smith accused the Texas Democratic Executive Committee with having joined hands with the CIO to "defeat an effort to return the Party to white voters."

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NEW THINKING ON PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the American labor movement are beginning to say otherwise.

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IN THIS CONNECTION there comes to mind the recent blunt editorial in "Labor" the voice of the railroad brotherhoods, which wants to know flatly if Washington intends to invest 1,000,000 American lives in a vain effort to restore the tyranny of the ousted Chiang Kai-shek.

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THE ABSENCE of a cease-fire proposition in the Reuther-backed resolution would indicate that there has not been a full break with the official Washington line which wants to keep the war going at all costs. But the resolution wisely condemns the lunatic McCarthy-MacArthur line for spreading the war "to get it over with" by way of a world war.

Despite the absence of a cease-fire proposal, and the continuation of the Soviet-baiting and Communist-baiting (which we will discuss further tomorrow), and the invitation of a political racketeer like Ernest Reuter who makes a career of keeping war tensions going, the auto resolution challenges the Big Business line of no-peace-talks-at-any-price.

The auto union resolution rejects the McCarthy line that to negotiate peace is "appeasement" and "surrender to the Kremlin."

• • •

THE FIGHT for peace is clearly growing.

What is needed to make the auto union's resolution the patriotic contribution to halting the Big Business drive for war that it can become is for the whole labor movement to get behind it.

Every trade union local in America ought to get behind the auto union's request for Eisenhower-Malenkov talks.

To paraphrase a certain well-known saying, What is good for labor is good for America! And that means a cease-fire, and end to the Big Business line of no-talk-at-any-price.

NEW YORKERS LOOK TO LABOR

MAYOR IMPELLITTERI cannot get away with his pose of an innocent lamb being led to the slaughter. The people will not accept his claim that he has no alternative but to accept Gov. Dewey's political wage-cutting program as the answer to the city's financial crisis. The program calls for transit fares that can go as high as 20 cents and even higher and more burdens on the lower income groups which make up the city's majority.

On top of that, says Impellitteri, there will have to be "economies" which mean still further deterioration of already horribly inadequate services, still more overcrowding of our substandard schools and hospitals, even less enforcement of housing laws to reduce the mounting death toll of the firetraps.

The fact is that neither before nor after Dewey issued his gouge-the-people program did the City Administration propose a real program of its own to forestall a crisis and meet the minimum needs of New York City's 8,000,000 people. New Yorkers will not accept the buck-passing game between Dewey and Impellitteri at the expense of the people.

It is clear that the people cannot leave it to the City and Albany politicians to find a solution. A tax-the-profiteers program must come forth quickly from the common people of New York and the politicians must be made to follow that program.

This can still be done if labor takes the lead. Most union leaders would be quick to react if the employers in their respective industries proposed wage cuts of $120 to $150 a year. Yet that is exactly what is involved for every New York worker in the Dewey program.

Labor can stop Impellitteri from surrendering the interests of the city. The workers and the people look to the unions to take that rallying step.

It can be done if AFL, CIO and independent union leaders follow up their words of opposition to the Dewey program with a conference of trade union at which a real program is worked out. Such a program would receive the enthusiastic support of the 1,500,000 trade unionists in New York. It would get the support of consumers, tenants, professionals and small tax payers—in a word of the majority of New Yorkers.

But time is short. Action such as indicated is needed immediately together with delegations from shops and communities to City Hall to let the politicians know how the people feel.

And the politicians can be compelled to listen. They know that 1953 is a municipal election year and the memory of the voters is not likely to be short on this issue.

Stalin's Heritage—People that Face Future with Confidence

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW. (By Mail).

THESE HAVE BEEN six sad but majestic days. Wednesday morning on March 4 the Soviet people learned from the press and radio that Joseph Stalin had been stricken. The wise captain of the contemporary world workingclass movement was mortally ill. He died Thursday night on March 5. Monday morning, March 9, Stalin was placed to eternal rest by Lenin's side in the red and black marble mausoleum on Red Square by the Kremlin wall.

The lilliputian minds who direct the cold war against the Soviet Union hoped and speculated on crisis, disunity, conflict in the socialist world following the death of Stalin. But here in the Soviet Union there is serenity, greater unity and an awe inspiring rededication to the cause of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

In line of duty I listened many hours to the outpouring of the dwarfbrains on Voice of America. I have heard their round-up of radio and news comment in our country. They have speculated—and now what will happen? and who will do what? and who is fighting for what position? and what about the army? and China?

But how, how will eyes that will not see and heads stuffed with nonsense comprehend what has been taking place here in the Soviet Union? How describe for the likes of them the feelings of the Soviet people for Stalin? How explain to such creatures the love and loyalty of the Soviet people to the ideas and to the Party of Lenin and Stalin?

No person of good will in all the world will fail to understand the emotions that surged through the people everywhere in the vast expanses of the Soviet Union. They will understand the sorrow that swept millions of men, women and children into the freezing Moscow streets and then to stand for so many long hours so they could pay a final tribute to Stalin.

Men and women of good will can understand how things changed in the evening of March 9. Eyes that had been weary from sorrow became bright. The somber silence in buses, subways and streets from the morning of March 4 to the afternoon of March 9 changed to a mood of inspiration.

THE SPIRIT and effect of Georgi Malenkov's funeral oration on Red Square was electric. True it was speech of solemn commemoration and farewell. But it was also a speech of limitless confidence. Its militant optimism came through to people listening to radios in their homes or clustered about radios in the streets, in public offices, on ships and trains, in town and country. It was a speech in the Stalin mould.

Some dimwitted radio commentator at home thought he had a devastating point when he sneered that Malenkov's speech could have been delivered by Stalin. Exactly! And the people found confirmation of their trust that Stalin's cause, Stalin's efforts in behalf of the people's welfare and for world peace would go on.

In one sentence Malenkov expressed what it was in Stalin's life that produced such an extraordinary outpouring of grief on his death: "Comrade Stalin devoted his life," Malenkov said, "to the cause of the liberation of the working class and all toilers from the oppression and bondage of the exploiters, the cause of delivering mankind from the destruction of war, the cause of struggle for a free and happy life on earth for the toiling people."

Malenkov caught the essence of Stalin's method in expressing the deepest thoughts in simple language. Thus it was that he described the two major tasks which face Soviet leaders. The construction of a communist society, Malenkov showed, proceeds by "steadily securing the further improvement of the material prosperity of the workers, collective farmers, intellectuals, all the Soviet people." That is a law for the Communist Party and Soviet government, he said.

Supremely confident that nothing will swerve them from this path Malenkov issued a challenge to the capitalist world, not of war, but of "lasting coexistence and peaceful competition between the two systems." The struggle for peace is the other main task facing the Soviet Union, Malenkov explained.

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MALENKOV'S fiery speech, Beria's quiet exposition, Molotov's moving tribute to Stalin were all deeply Marxist-Leninist statements, but each was distinctive. There was one phase however, which appeared in each of the three speeches and almost in identical words. Each said that the Soviet peace policy is a policy of "international cooperation and development of business relations among the nations." Twist and turn as did the mean spirited commentators of Voice of America they were trapped by that challenge—the challenge of life, the challenge of peace.

How often have the crystal gazing columnists discovered "changes" in Soviet policy, "a new line," or a "new peace offensive." How much ink they have wasted trying to decide whether Soviet policies are "harder" or "softer"—and just what that policy is. Do they detect a new "peace offensive" in the statements of the new Prime Minister of the Soviet government? But that's the policy which Lenin outlined in his peace decree, the very first decree of the Soviet government, on Nov. 8, 1917. That's the Stalin policy which the departed leader pursued for nearly 30 years since the death of Lenin.

Perhaps they detect—as some of the crystal gazers have—a sign of weakness, or uneasiness in this great emphasis on peace and coexistence? But immediately they are contradicted by some of their fellow fortune tellers who point to other passages in Malenkov's speech which express passionate support of all peoples fighting for freedom and national independence. Malenkov did indeed strongly cite the heroic struggles of the martyred but indomitable Korean people. Then, in a truly Stalin-like manner, Malenkov pointed out that the world camp of peace, democracy and socialism includes the people of Viet Nam "courageously fighting for the freedom and national independence of their country."

Dulles thought he would start his term in office by waging a "war of nerves" against the world peace camp. He would have them "guessing." He thought he had achieved something when he pledged greater support for the French invasion of Viet Nam. But the only people Dulles managed to scare were his own "allies." Calmly, with a full recognition that the cause of peace and independence of nations is stronger than the cause of the war mongers, Malenkov indicated that Dulles' new crusades will have as much success as Acheson's old ones.

UAW

(Continued from Page 1)

went on, "that for speaking for the 30-hour week, and in event my local doesn't find me guilty of communism, the international executive board can try me?"

WORSE THAN McCARTHY

He said this is a McCarthyite tactic and added, "I think we are getting worse than the McCarthyites in this international union."

Louis Ciccone, of South Gate, Calif., Local 216, said the resolution "challenges the historic struggle for the shorter workweek," and the charge that the demand is a "Communist plot" is an "insult to the intelligence of the members."

"If we adopt this resolution we are placing a knife in the backs of the rubber, West Coast, longshore and the building trades workers who have the 30-hour week," said Ciccone.

Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, said the resolution labels anyone who advocates and fights for a 30-hour week a Communist and demagogue. Referring to assertions of administration leaders that the demand would require too great a struggle, he said:

"The UAW was once a militant fighter. Today we have speeches from the platform that we don't want to fight for a shorter work week because it would be a hard fight."

He said the resolution gives the corporations a weapon—the charge of Communism against anyone who advocates a shorter work week, adding some of the speeches he heard from the rostrum would be more appropriate before the NAM.

Stellato read from a N. Y. Times clipping of a 1955 debate on the shorter work-week in which Reuther took the affirmative against Eric Johnston and Heny Kaiser. He also cited technological developments cutting labor time and costs.

George Segraves, of Local 314, Highland Park, Mich., said, "I am not a Communist or a fellow traveler, but I think the resolution should be sent back to committee to get that stuff out of it."

Charles Clark, of Spicer Local 12, Toledo, appealed to the committee to withdraw the resolution and take "redbaiting out of it." He saw the 30-hour demand as valid when unemployment rises.

The hand vote opposing the resolution went considerably beyond the so-called "anti-Reuther" forces. It will undoubtedly be stronger on the resolution affecting the General Motors negotiations.

An opposition of about 20 percent, although Reuther claimed it was 10 percent, showed on a hand vote yesterday when amendments were adopted which would both entail a risk of expulsion for Communists, or persons so labeled, who accept office, and enables the general office to step into a local and retry and find "guilty" anyone "acquitted" of the charge in the local.

Many speakers charged the move aimed to set up a top bureaucracy over the locals.

Back of this move, charged John De Vito, of Fisher Body, Local 45, Cleveland, is the denial that locals "can hold a trial as good honest people."

Hugh McConville, of Windsor, Local 195, said:

"What's involved here is who is scratching whose back. We are giving the international entirely too much power. The best judges are the people in the plants. Today we are beginning to look more like the AFL."

This is a question of our fundamental civil rightsour local autonomy—said Octavia Hawkins, Negro delegate of Chicago, Local 453. "The committee is saying you can build the union but you haven't sense enough to run your own local."

David McDonald, president of the steel union, addressing the convention, practically limited his remarks to a denial of rumors his union planned to leave the CIO. He said his union's total contributions to the CIO since 1936 amounted to $15,627,539.

"In view of this," he said, "would we idly cast away an investment like that?"

Book Burning

(Coninued from Page 3)

rea is a just war?

A. I believe it is completely unjustified. We have no business over there. . . .

Q. You want us to lose that war in Korea?

A. I want to see an end to that war.

Q. You want us to lose that war?

A. If we keep on fighting we are liable to lose it.

Finally McCarthy got around again to the subject of the books.

He said he would supena the records of International Publishers "to see how many of its books are used in the U.S. libraries."

Doxey A. Wilkerson, director of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences in New York, told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee's that he would not "cooperate with this subcommittee's attempt to silence every dissenting voice among teachers and students in our schools."

Wilkerson, who had testified March 16 under subpena before a closed session of the subcommittee, today presented the Jenner inquisitors with a statement which said in part:

"I want to make it clear at the outset that I have nothing but contempt for the efforts of this subcommittee to subvert academic freedom in the schools and colleges of our country."

Asking the committee if he was subpenaed because of his long fight for peace, democracy and the rights of the Negro people.

"I am legally obligated to respond to your subpena; but I am morally obligated to resist your use of my appearance to further your attack on the schools and colleges of our country. This is also my constitutional right."

WASHINGTON, March 24. — Earl Browder refused today to tell Senate investigators whether he is now a party member. He also accused Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of making trouble for him.

Browder told McCarthy's Senate permanent investigating subcommittee he would "refuse to answer any substantive question."

"I have reason to believe anything I say before this committee would be used to make trouble for me," he said.

"The chairman has said he is out to get me," Browder said. "I never said I was out to get you," McCarthy replied, and noted he had appeared as a defense witness in Browder's contempt case.

Planes

(Coninued from Page 3)

said was an obviously "false report" by the U. S. Airforce about the "Kamchatka incident."

"It was reported by the Airforce," said Sen. Flanders," that a reconnaissance bomber fought off a Russian-made MIG 25 miles off the east coast of Kamchatka on Sunday last, March 15. It reported that the plane was on a 'routine weather reconnaissance flight for an Alaskan air base.'

"This story is preposterous. There is no need to go within 25 miles of Kamchatka to look for weather. There is just as much weather 50 miles out or 100 miles. Furthermore, the plane was way off the course of 'routine weather reconnaisance.' Information from sources which I cannot suspect is to the effect that the routine flights are made from Bering Straits to Attu, the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands This course does not bring a plane within 400 miles of Kamchatka. That reconnaisance bomber just was not there on weahter business."

Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

for a return of 3 percent of the State-collected pari-mutuel taxes, about $6,000,000.

Letters and wires were beginning to flood City Hall calling on the mayor to reject Dewey's mandated fiscal package.

The Republican-controlled legislature not only jammed through the Transit Authority gouge, but a $30,000,000 annual payroll tax, and a $50,000,000 limit on the amount the city can raise in the increased constitutional limit on real estate taxes.

By the realty tax limit the state has virtually forced the city to make up the $50,000,000 balance through such levies as a penny tax on a glass of beer, a $5 monthly overnight parking charge, a tax on movie and theatre admissions, a t ax on vending machines, and a higher Staten Island ferry rate.

Paris Cops Raid Labor Offices, Jail Leaders

PARIS, March 24.—Hundreds of heavily armed police conducted pre-dawn raids on 13 offices of the General Confederation of Labor today while French undercover agents searched for the union's leaders.

Wearing riot helmets and armed with rifles, police and security guards began raids that lasted five hours.

Among those arrested were Andre Stil, editor of L'Humanite, Andre Tollet, secretary of the Paris branch of the CGT, and Lucian Molino, member of the CGT central secrtariat.

The agents also sought Benoit Franchon, 61, secretary-general of the CGT, and Marcel Defriche, member of the administrative bureau of the CGT

Poland Charges U. S. Plot for Traitor Army

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 24.—Poland today charged that the U. S. tried to recruit 100,000 Poles into an underground army. Polish delegate Juliusz Katz-Suchy said Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and former Undersecretary of State Kenneth Royall were in a plot to build a spurious Polish organization known as "Win."

Katz-Suchy said his government had seized $160,200 intended for the "Win" group.

Albert Lannon's Condition Good

The condition of Albert Lannon, seamen's leader and one of the latest Foley Square Smith Act victims, who underwent a major operation in Beth Israel Hospial Monday, was reported yesterday as good.

Project X

(Coninued from Page 3)

courage to extend his activities to the political aspects of the war," Gisevius wrote. "Dulles concluded that it was time to think intensively about the political end of the bloody struggle. Therefore, he tried to establish contact with all the resistance groups in Europe. His bureau on the Herrengasse in Berne grew in time into a virtual center of the European Resistance. Not only Germans, but Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Rumanians and Finns, not to mention the citizens of occupied countries, met there."

A man mentioned repeatedly as an American agent in recent East European trials, Noel Field, "worked with Allen W. Dulles . . . as a contact with the Communist underground in Germany," according to Homer Bigart in the New York Herald Tribune of Oct. 8, 1949.

In the OSS, Dulles and other agents laid the basis for today's world-wide American spy network.

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(Brooklyn)

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BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

Circulation Dept.

Even a Hearst Columnist Can't Stomach Anti-Chaplin Censorship

By DAVID PLATT

Non-Communists and even hard-bitten anti-Communists are beginning to see they are menaced by the so-called drive to root out "communism" in our land.

The other day, Inez Robb, Journal-American (Hearst) columnist who hates Communism and thinks Chaplin is "a stinker in spades," wrote a surprisingly good piece giving hell to the scoundrels who are trying to suppress Chaplin's new film, "Limelight."

"I shall never knuckle under to attempts by private groups of citizens to impose arbitrary censorship on what I think or see," Miss Robb said angrily, pointing out that it is her "inalienable American right" to see Chaplin films if she wants to, particularly since the film has been passed by the N. Y. State Board of Censorship, and has no political implications.

"What, under the shining canopy of heaven," she asks, "has given these groups the effrontery to believe that their moral, literary and patriotic standards are higher than those of other law-abiding American citizens?

"Leave the American people alone and they will probably stay away from 'Limelight' in droves. But the American people still have enough spirit and backbone left to detest being pushed around by private blocs. I wonder how many Americans will go to see 'Limelight,' merely to prove to themselves that they still have enough intestinal foritude left to fight private censorship."

• • •

Add her timely remarks to those of the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of the Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, who also recently protested against the "servile brand of patriotism" shown by American Legion officials in their attempt to suppress 'Limelight.'

Add it to the scores of moving letters appearing in newspapers all over the country opposing the McCarthyist ban on the Chaplin film, some of them praising Chaplin's message to the nation as expressed by Calvero in the film: "There's nothing wrong with you but the fear you've invented. Quit dwelling on sickness and death, despising yourself — get up and fight for life."

• • •

Surely, when even a die-hard anti-Communist writer like Inez Robb can ask "what is happening to freedom of conscience in America," one can see that millions of Americans are distributed by McCarthyite bigotry.

• • •

Miss Robb is not only furious with the 100 percent patriots who are trying to keep people away from "Limelight," but she is incensed by the attempt of vigilantes in Brooklyn to blackmail candy stores into removing from their shelves literature that does not live up to their conception of what is moral, literary and patriotic.

"I have not yet become so frieghtened," she says, "that I will supinely submit to such blackmail and censorship as a private group has recently practiced against scores of bookstores in Brooklyn, and, for all I know, elsewhere in the nation."

This group went to the bookstores and candystores and threatened to boycott them if they did not stop selling books ranging from Mickey Spillane's lurid detective stories to novels by Emile Zola, William Faulkner and John Steinbeck.

"If all the members of a patriotic society decide that its members shall boycott a certain film, that is their privilege," Miss Robb said.

"But they are guilty of exercising the worst form of tyranny when they attempt to enforce their restrictions on me, a non-member."

"What is happening to freedom of conscience in America?" she asks.

Every trade unionist should wonder why it is that a Hearst writer and not a single top AFL or CIO leader should be the one to put the question so dramatically."

WHY DOROTHY COMINGORE, FILM ACTRESS, WAS FRAMED

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. — House un-American committee vindictiveness toward "non-cooperative" witnesses has resulted in the frameup arrest of screen actress Dorothy Comingore on charges of "resorting."

Her attorney and friends said the arrest climaxed a campaign by the FBI, sheriff's deputies and city police to roust and frame the actress that has been under way since her refusal in October to give stoolpigeon testimony to the un-Americans.

The actress, who starred opposite Orson Welles in "Citizen Kane" 13 years ago, recently lost custody of her two children after her ex-husband, Richard Collins, an informer for the FBI, charged her with leftwing activities.

• • •

Miss Comingore was arrested by two plainclothes lures, Sheriff's Deputies William Baker and Peter Excanilla. Her attorney, William B. Esterman, said the arrest was "one of the most vicious cases of entrapment I've run across in my career.

Miss Comingore said she was dining in a Santa Monica Blvd. cafe when she was joined at her table by two men posing as fellow customers. When the meal was ended, she said, the two men offered to take her to her home, a few blocks away. Instead, they took her to the Los Angeles county jail.

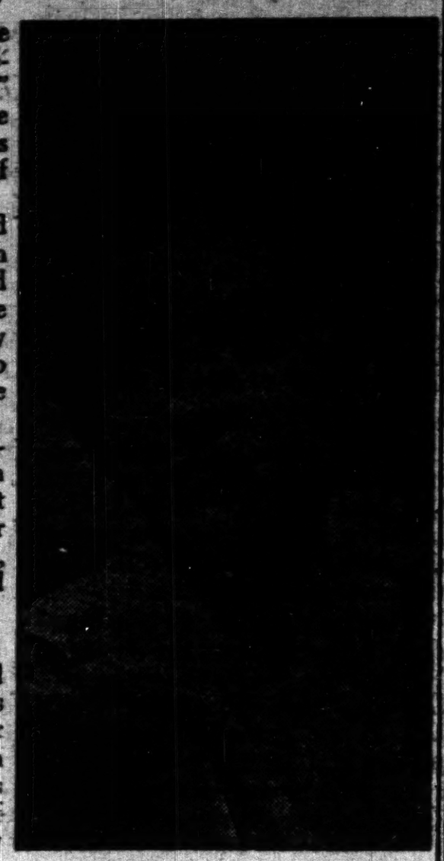
The West Hollywood sheriffs substation is but a couple of blocks from the cafe but, Esterman pointed out, "the kind of publicity these people were after was downtown, where the reporters and the news photographers were."

The deputies said Miss Comingore had told them she was "broke and needed $10."

Sheriff's aides at the hall of justice, however, revealed Miss Comingore had more than $20 in her possession when she was booked.

"This is all so fantastic," Miss Comingore said, "I can't believe it myself, even after what I've been through."

Friends of the actress told how she has been subjected to a continuing campaign of harassment.



DOROTHY COMINGORE

They said her telephone had been tapped, and she had received lewd calls.

"About three months ago," one friend said, "Dorothy was at Hollywood and Vine, and a couple of vice cops tried to pick her up. She ran from them and went to friends for protection.

"Another time she was walking along Hollywood Blvd. when a vice cop grabbed her arm and said, 'Let's go places, baby,' She ran from him, too."

The actress herself told how her apartment had been ransacked either by local cops and deputies, or by federal agents.

Esterman said today that "a lot of times vice cops can get away with these traps on innocent people, but it won't happen here.

"We're going to put a stop to a situation where sick men are allowed to trap healthy people in the name of 'the law'."

Miss Comingore was released on $250 bail. Jury trial was set for 9:30 a.m., April 10, in Beverly Hills municipal court.

John Eaton Writes Book on 'Economics of Peace and War'

Important reading for understanding present-day headlines is "Economies of Peace and War" by the English economist, John Eaton, which International Publishers is bringing out this month. It is a careful, down-to-earth analysis of the effects of the war drive on the economies of Britain and the U. S.

Eaton shows that as a result of capitulation to American dollar domination, the British economy finds itself in a state of perpetual crisis. The Marshall Plan, NATO, restrictions on East-West trade have all served to weaken Britain's position and strengthen that of the U. S.

On the question of arms production, Eaton demonstrates with facts and figures that it, too, only deepens the crisis. Given its present foreign and domestic policies, the British empire is fighting a losing battle against U. S. imperialism for war materials and markets. The effects of these operations in driving down the living standards of the British people are explained and documented.

Eaton then goes on to present a program for overcoming Britain's economic crisis. Higher civilian production, and expanding home market, increased expenditures for social services, a large-scale program of foreign trade are some of the proposals he makes. All in all, this is a provocative book for American readers who wish to understand European reactions to Wall Street's drive for world economic domination.

Wage Boosts Won for TV Film Extras

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., March 24.—The AFL Screen Extras Guild announced today it had signed a contract with the Alliance of Television Film Producers granting extra players in television films wage boosts retroactive to Sept. 17, and other improvements.

The contract, which will run until 1958, stipulates that an extra working in more than one film in the same day will receive a full day's pay for each picture.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Boston 'Feeling,' But Come On, Knicks!

KNICKERBOCKER FANS will hate me for this, but there is a strong feeling here that the Boston Celtics could knock the hurting home team out of the playoffs in the three out of five series starting tonight.

In case you didn't notice, the Celtics beat the Knicks four in a row toward season's end. Our boys did not hold the marvellous Bob Cousy even when Al McGuire was doing a fine part time job on him. Now Al is virtually useless, 15 pounds underweight due to inability to eat solids through his wired broken jaw. Brother Dick's ankle sprain has been ominously recurring and there is a question as to whether he is ready to go full speed all out.

Cousy, the lean six footer from Queens, scored 50 points against Syracuse in the playoff game last Saturday, which is a lot of scoring even though the game hit four overtimes, for you play ball possession in overtimes. But scoring is only part of Bob's talent as his tremendous margin of league leadership in assists reveals . . . registered in the high scoring marks of Ed Macauley and Bill Sharman.

A new factor in the Boston surge at season's end was the suddenly upped scoring tempo of Chuck Cooper, former Duquesne star who had been disappointing as a pro scorer. Coach Auerbach has him going for those points more with the opposition defense ganging on the Big Three, and he has been making some significant contributions. Just something else for Knicks to worry about.

However, the Knicks have the rugged all game rebounding in Gallatin and Clifton that the Celtics lack. They have a squad deep in talent. They have speed, class and ballhandling skill. It is not entirely bad that the Celts have three players who have scored more points than any Knick. For after all the Knicks did finish with a better record and this means they have MORE players who can score well, are a better balanced squad.

But with the McGuire troubles and the hot fashion in which Cousy and mates are swinging into these playoffs, the FEELING here is. . . .

Oh well, let's just see what happens. You don't have to tell the Knicks to "Come on, Knicks," because this is for the folding cash that goes right into their pockets. After Boston there's nothing to worry about but Mikan, Mikkelson, Pollard and company of Minneapolis. . . .

•

Scheming Coaches Force Rule Changes —McCracken

IT'S A WILD final flurry of basketball at the Garden before the elephants take over. This Saturday afternoon there's the third game of the Knick-Boston series. At night, the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund's annual East-West Allstar game. The next afternoon (Sunday) the Globetrotters launch their tour against the College Allstars, many right from the East West game, and that same night they do it all over again because that many people were trying to buy tickets!

At the press luncheon for the East-West Allstar game, Indiana coach Branch McCracken, here as coach of the "West," said some rather interesting and provocative things. For instance:

"The reason there is so much need to keep changing the rules is that some coaches just spend the whole summer figuring how to hedge on and beat the rules, and that's really too bad."

This is why something like the controversial one and one rule was needed to make the penalty heavier for the foul, Branch said, though a balance must be maintained so as not to hamper the already staggering defense.

"Here is something I know I could do, though I never would," he said, "If I had a reasonably deep squad, and there was just a straight one shot for the foul (not in the act of shooting) as before, I could instruct my boys to foul every time the other team got the ball, foul them before they could shoot. Give them the one shot. Upset them, and get the ball for our two points. I'll beat you with those tactics. . . ."

McCracken said he particularly enjoyed his team beating Coach Phog Allen's Kansas team for the NCAA championship.

This is undoubtedly about Clyde Lovelette, the 6-9 center who gave Kansas the championship and the Olympic trip last year. Clyde grew up in Indiana, was nursed along for Indiana U., was on the campus at Bloomington the Friday before school was to open on Monday—and Phog Allen got to him on Saturday. So the story goes and I for one wouldn't doubt it too hard.

•

TV COMMENTATOR DEP'T

KEVIN KENNEDY is an announcer on television's Channel 11. The other night on his 7 p.m. news roundup he showed the pictures of that empty house set near the atomic blast, and as it flared into flame and disintegrated he said (I didn't jot down the exact sequence of his words with quotation marks) think hard, this could be your home, think hard.

Before putting a few questions to Kennedy, we might explain why we are picking him out on this, when lots of other commentatrs and newsreel movies undoubtedly showed the same films. The answer, simply because this is the one we happened to see and hear. It also happens that Kennedy is familiar to sports fans through his commercial spots during basketball telecasts.

So here are the questions:

1—Do you think it is right to give children (and plenty of adults) nightmares by bringing this A bomb blasting into the American home?

2—If you comment as you show these films "Think hard," shouldn't your next words be "What we need is peace!"? Isn't it just feeding the war hysteria to show A-blasts and say nothing about the need for peace?

3—Were you aware when you told your audience to think hard and that it could be their home, that the Soviet Union has called for the immediate unconditional outlawing of all atomic weapons including of course their own, something our government refuses though our people must be 99 percent in favor of it, and billions throughout the world have appealed for it? Aren't you in favor of ridding the world forever of the awful menace of this indiscriminate killer of innocent people? What's the point of "thinking hard" about an atom blast if you don't come to that sane conclusion?

Written, believe me, sincerely and without malice toward you as an announcer. . . .

Harlem Tenants, Thrown Out of One Project Site, Face New Evictions

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Moved out of one area now razed for construction of Washington Houses, many of the tenants were relocated by the Housing Authority in an adjacent East Harlem area, which they were told will be torn down in a year from now.

Yet they have no assurance that they will be allowed to occupy apartments in the new project when Section 1 is built. And, in the latest letter received by Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, from City Housing Authority Philip J. Cruise on the matter, Cruise ignored their claim to be considered first.

Applications will be accepted in October or November, said Cruise, "if present construction schedules are met," and at that time applicants' current family income will be re-examined.

A large part of the population in the area marked for the Washington Houses was Puerto Rican, and some were Negroes, according to Marcantonio. Some of them were relocated by the Housing Authority in some of the city's worst slums, he charged, city-owned buildings marked for later demolition which "the city had done nothing to remove."

He recounted how Washington Houses site tenants applied months ago for space in the project, construction of which still is not under way, and how under the law they have priority. Yet their applications, taken at the site office, were sent to the Park Row office of HA, then returned marked with the lowest priority.

Writing t o Cruise Dec. 15 last, in behalf of a site tenant, Mariano Santano, now of 237 E. 102 St., Marcantonio called it a "disgraceful situation," which "smacks of petty politics and racial discrimination" on the part of Housing Authority.

CALLOUS TREATMENT

"It shows a callous treatment of the people living in this area and a complete disregard of their needs," his letter said in part. "Your authority is obliged to relocate these people. They are entitled under the law to priority. By what authority do you allocate such a rating as 'lowest priority'?" he asked, and termed it "this inhuman decision."

Cruise in a letter dated Dec. 23 replied the Housing Authority had had to defer clearance operations on the second section of the site, but failed to answer the charge of racial discrimination or to say why the rating of "lowest priority" was given.

Among the site tenants interviewed by a reporter was John Hightower, 76-year-old Negro, now of 216 E. 114 St., who was moved there last May. His present flat has no bathroom.

"They sure were in a hurry to get us out," he said. "They tell me a man who ran a restaurant on the site was cooking dinner when he heard the noise of the wreckers beginning to work on his place."

He told me the tenants in his neighborhood organized the "Ninety-ninth Street Association," which still meets occasionally in Marcantonio's First Ave. office.

"It's hard to do anything with a landlord when it's the city who's the landlord," he said, "but when we get in trouble we go to Mr. Marcantonio."

His niece, Miss Ella Robinson, was moved by the HA to a flat worse than his, "a place hardly fit to live in," he said, at 1807 Third Ave. Yet she was moved from "a nice building" at 204 E. 99 St.

RENTS TOO HIGH

"They gave us a chance to move to the Lexington Houses at Third Ave. and 98 St.," he said, "but they're a middle income project and rented at $79 and $89. None of us was in that bracket."

A Puerto Rican family was found at 1973 Second Ave. the day after they had been moved there by HA. The son, Alphonso Ojeda, World War II air corps veteran, on a pension and unable to work from a war injury, and under medical care, has to sleep on a sofa in their new quarters, so small are they.

"For three years I've been trying to get us into a project," he said with obvious disgust. "All I get is a runaround. This is the treatment they give veterans. For that matter, we've been living in that firetrap at 240 E. 102 St. all this time. Why didn't they move us here sooner? It was all ready for occupancy, and had been vacant for months apparently."

A year ago in their 102 St. building an aged Puerto Rican woman burned to death, he said, and two children were hospitalized two months with burns. All of them in the front of the building were trapped for a time "because the fire escape was encrusted with rust and where you were supposed to take the ladder off the hook and lift it up, you couldn't move it." It did not reach the roof. The surviving tenants eventually used a rear escape. The mother told how all her things were ruined by smoke and water.

ALIBI

HA's excuse in their case for not admitting them to a low-income project, he said, was that his grandmother's old-age pension, his disability veteran's pension and his mother's modest wages gave them too much total income. Yet, his mother said, they could not afford to pay the $76 wanted for a four-room apartment or $70.90 for 3½ rooms offered by HA in Sedgwick Houses, a middle-income project. "They don't consider that my son has to have a special diet and care," she said.

Mrs. Amy Braxton, a widow, 68-years-old, Negro member of Local 6, Hotel Trades union, a linen room attendant at a hotel, was found seated over a late breakfast in her cheerful kitchen at 237 E. 102 St. preparatory to going on night shift. She had to buy her own refrigerator, patch up glass broken from cupboard door, and similar items. The city is "worse than any landlord we ever had," she said. And when she was a few days late with her rent after Christmas she received a notice to vacate—although the 10 days' grace period was not up.

Although she suffers from arthritis and asked for a minimum of stairs, she was placed on the third floor. "But I would have had a terrible time, I'd have not got even this, if it weren't for Mr. Marcantonio," she said.

"The Housing Authority site manager had told us we older persons who lived alone would have to shift for ourselves, as we weren't eligible for a project. He was very casual about it. I almost had nervous prostration. But then we formed our association." She had resided at 220 E. 99 St. Her present building, to which she moved in April, is on the Site 2 area and will be torn down in about another year.

Mrs. Braxton told of a neighbor who had been moved twice on the site area after being put out of her home by the city. The neighbor's last move was from a building which had no fire escape on it, said Mrs. Braxton.

"Without organization we wouldn't have got this," said the hotel worker, who has three rooms and a bath for $25. "Of course I learned the value of organization in my opinion."

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What's On?

Coming

TESTIMONIAL AFFAIR in honor of Phil Schatz, Smith Act victim, on Saturday, March 28th at 8:30 p.m. at 88 Clinton St., NYC. Dancing, entertainment and refreshments, tendered by East Side Friends of Phil Schatz. Contr. $1.50. Tickets available at Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.

"ALL FOOLS" HOOTENANNY and Dance, Saturday, April 4, Webster Hall, tickets now at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliners Music, People's Artists, GR 7-1341, $1.25 advance (reserved), $1.50 at door.

SUNDAY FORUM presents an important forum on the newly-published philosophical work of Mao Tse-tung "On Contradiciton" with speakers: Dr. Howard Selsam and Myer Weiss on Sunday, March 29 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr.: $1. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

"SALUTE TO THE STAIRCLIMBERS" a dinner and entertainment honoring the best E.D. workers in N.Y. County. Sat., March 28 at 7 p.m. at the ALP Community Center, 220 W. 60th St. (nr. B'way). Dinner by reservation only $1.50, call TR 3-3898, not later than Thurs. evening. Dancing after 10 p.m. 75c.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 220 W. 60 St. (nr. B'way) presents Sun., Mar. 29, 8:30 p.m. Charlie Chaplin Film Festival—The Rink, The Vagabond, The Adventurer, Easy Street. Refreshments and social 75c.

YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS a gay and sparkling party bubbling with entertainment by Leon Bibb, Sylvia Kahn and others on Sat., March 28. Delightful food, dancing and fine friends to meet, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr: $1.

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Miss Ruby Dee, Star of "The Jackie Robinson Story"

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